1996 में शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है।

इस समय नेयवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन परियोजना का कार्यान्विपादन कर रही है, जो कि कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रही है। किंतु, स्रोतों की कठिनाई के कारण परियोजना के निजी क्षेत्र को स्थानान्तरित किए जाने की संभावना का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Imposition of cess on coal by Bihar

3126. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revenue income of Bihar from coal and its royalty has decreased considerably despite raising the royalty of coal by Government in the absence of cess on coal previously imposed by the State Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Bihar Government has sought the permission of the Central Government for imposing cess on coal in the State to increase in revenue from coal;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to refuse the permission to impose cess on coal by Bihar; if so, what action Government propose to take to compansate the losses being suffered by it in the absence of cess on coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b) The cess on coal imposed by State Government of Bihar has been struck down by the Courts of Law. After revision of rates of royalty on coal w.e.f. 1.8.1991, the accrual to the Government of Bihar on the basis of the new rates of royalty is less than the revenue from earlier rates of royalty and cess put together. Actual royalty and cesses paid by Coal India Limited to Bihar during 1989-90 was Rs. 676.52 crores. Royalty that would have accrued had the revised rates of royalty on coal been made applicable during 1989-90 is estimated at 541.39 crores. The decrease is on account of the fact that the State Government was earlier charging very high rates of cesses.

(c) No such request appears to have been received in the Ministry of Coal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Consequent upon the striking down of cesses on coal by courts of law, for most of the States, Government of India have increased the rates of royalty on coal w.e.f. 1.8.1991. While increasing the rates of royalty, Government has to balance the revenue needs of the State Governments with the interests of coal consumers. In such an exercise, it is not always possible to protect the revenues of individual States.

Constitution of J.B.C.C.

3127. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Bipartite Committee on Coal (J.B.C.C.) has been constituted (Coal Wage Committee);

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee;

(c) if not, what are the causes for delay;

(d) by when the J.B.C.C. is likely to hold its first meeting; and

(e) whether any time limit was fixed for completion of the work by J.B.C.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The constitution is held up because fresh verification of the number of workers with each union has not taken place. But even on the basis of old verification there are some anomalies which are being sorted out by Chairman, CIL in consultation with the JBCCI-IV.